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Of the ~~Scorbutic~~ Scorbutic State of fever

continued. 1-

~~Of the Scorbutic State of fever.~~

Of the Hydrophobic State of fever. 15
Of the Convulsive Do. —— 16
Of the Hysterical & Hypochondriacal Do 19
Of the Cutaneous Do 22

firing of Cannon, or by the transports
of joy from the sight of land, or from
the inhalation of the mixed air of the
land and the ocean. The sudden death in
all these cases is ~~from~~ either from the
same kind of debility, which disposes to sudden
death in the lowest stage of typhus fever,
or ~~the~~ fevers ~~the Apoplexy~~ the same kind of Apoplexy
which occurs in fevers of a higher grade.
— In short from every Clime that has
been taken of the Scurvy it appears to
be an epitome, or Concentration of all the
~~forms~~ different States of fever.

But if this disease partake of the
State of a prostrated typhus Fever, why is
it not like the jail or Ship fever con-
tagious? To this I answer that the
~~Notwithstanding~~

which produce certain diseases
~~Certain~~ matters are so changed by time,
by heat, or cold, or by mixture as not to
act in their ordinary way, that is they
put off their property of inducing those
diseases. The Vaccine matter when taken
beyond the 10th or 12th day produces a cutan-
=neous disease totally different from the
vaccine disease, and which does not protect
the System from the small pox. From the
small pox and itch are sometimes not
taken when persons are exposed to them
in their most concentrated forms, and
even bilious fevers are not always produced
where ~~each~~ Rhino miasmata exhalations
exist in the most active, or concen-
-trated State. Chemistry furnishes us with
several analogies of fluid bodies acting upon

solids in a weak or dilated state which have no effect upon them in a concentra-
-ted state. Thus a dilated solution of the
Sulphuric Acid acts more promptly
upon Iron than the same Acid in its
undilated state. From all these Analogies,
it is probable the Scurvy puts off its the
Contagious quality of the fœtus acted
by plus power of which it is most
generally a higher grade, only because
the matters excited by it are changed
beyond their power to propagate them-
-selves by Contagion.

III I infer the Scurvy to be a State of fever
from the appearance of the blood drawn
in it. It is dissolved, florid, & sizy,
according to the state of the pulse, exactly

the Signs of fever which are found in the body after death from Scurvy. Dr Portal has added to them - dropsy and gangrene of the brain engorgement or Congestions of blood in the lungs & kidneys - ~~and~~ contraction of the cavity of the Vertebræ from an enlargement of its bones - compression of the medulla Spinalis - enlargment & softning of the bones in ~~extry~~ Other parts of the body, and lastly an enlargment of the heart.

as we observe it be in fevers.

IV. I infer it from the appearances of the body after Death. These are Abscesses such as take place after inflammatory fevers in different parts of the body, and congestions of blood in the Spleen and liver such as take place After death from bilious fevers. But these are not all

For several years I thought I was singular in believing the Survey to be a state of fever, but in looking over the Appendix of Sir John Pringle's dis=cases of the British Army I find he has anticipated me in this Opinion. His words are "The Scurvy is the effect of the same the slow Operation of Causes which produce the jail fever." —

In all fevers, the Constituent parts of the
fluids undergo some Change. In some of
them, the Composition and aggregation of
the Solids is likewise altered by Additions,
or new proportions, or new Arrangements
of the matters which Compose them. What
these Changes are, the Chemists have
long attempted to teach us. In the Scurvy
their researches have been more successful
than in any other state of fever. Dr.
Boerhaave supposed it to be the effect of the
predominance of a Muriatic Acrimony
in the ~~blood~~ blood. Dr Cullen ascribed it to
the evolution of Ammonia from the fluids.
Dr Mc Bride supposed it to be induced by
the Absence of fixed Air from both the fluids
and Solids. All these theories have yielded

v Eg: Nerves. Sensation - heat - cold &c

to one proposed by Dr Trotter, Viz that it is occasioned by the Abstraction of Oxygen from the body. This ~~opinion has some but he induces it.~~ advocates, but there are some difficulties attending it which are suggested by the different & opposite modes in which it is cured.

There can be no doubt of a change being induced in the Solids & fluids of the body in this Disease. Perhaps it may be, from the suddenness with which its causes operate, not allowing the System time to accommodate to them - & hence the same causes do not act uniformly in inducing it. Different remedies have been employed in this disease, and with different success. Hitherto the practice has been empirical. Physicians cure without knowing the principles upon which their Medicines act, and the same remedies which cure in some cases, are ineffectual, or destroy life in others.

The Remedies in this disease should

V In the Scorbutic fever which prevailed
in the American Army at New Orleans
in 1809 Dr McAulay bled in one case,
and thereby cured his patient.

Q. be accommodated to the state of the Typ=
=tus. If the pulse be tense or full,
the first remedy should be
Bloodletting. Be not startled at it. I
not
am the Author of it. Dr Donald informs
^
tells us he once cured a Case of Scurvy by
bleeding where the pulse was tense. Dr Hulme
says he had a Scorbutic patient who
complained of a pain in the breast. Dr
Jonathan Moore informed me that he drew
320 of blood from a patient ill with the
Scurvy on his Voyage from India &
three times
with the happiest effects. I have used
this remedy in our Hospital in the Scur=
and in 1812
=vy once in 1804 and again in 1811 &
all of them
in both Cases with success. ~~The pulse~~
~~was tense, and the blood drawn in both~~
~~all of~~

℞ A solution of two Ounces of Nitre in a Quart of Vinegar has been much commended in this disease. It is probable it has been only in the active state of it in which the two former remedies have been found useful.

~~there~~ ~~the~~ In the second case I 8
~~cases. Dose of~~ bled twice, and in
the third three or four times. The pulse
was tense, and the blood sizy in all these
cases. ~~In the Scorbutic four to which~~
It is strange there should ever have been
been any delay, or hesitation in the use of this
remedy in the Scurvy. ~~Those~~ The activity of the pulse in
many cases, the frequency
of haemorrhages, the large size of the ~~bi~~
and other signs of congestive inflam.n in
Spleen after death, and the hurtful effects of
other parts of the body,
the Bark which has ~~often~~ sometimes been
prescribed in it, ~~it~~ should have taught us
long ago the safety and advantages of this
remedy.

2 gentle purges, and low diet. These were
employed in the cases in the Pennsylvania
hospital which I have overstrained, and
with the same ~~so~~ advantage as in any
other fever of great arterial Action. V

In a languid state of the pulse the results
which have been generally successful

~~have~~ are
/ a diet consisting of fresh vegetables, and
particularly such as abound with an
acid, such as Oranges, Lemonds, and fermen-
=ted Cabbage commonly called Sower Crout. The
late Capt: Decatur of this city cured the
Scurvy on board of a national Ships During
the ~~revolution~~ late french war with the United
States, by giving ~~them~~ the persons affected with
it four raw potatoes pairied, and cut into
small peices every day. The only man who
died on board his ship ~~with the~~ with the
Disease, was One who refused to make
Use of this remedy. It is commended by
Dr Blane. I should suppose all those
~~2 Two Drams of Nitre~~ vegetable

substances acted exclusively in altering the aggregation of the fluids and solids of the body, did we not read of cures being so promptly made

2 by porter and the Elixir vitriol, and now and then by Bark taken in liberal quantities, also

3 by cordial and stimulating potions. It has been cured suddenly by the sight of land, & in sailors by an interview with friends from whom they had long been seperated. Even the trumpet of a battle, and the joy which have succeeded a naval Victory in a British Ship of War.

Perhaps the disease was in different states, when these dissimilar remedies produce these different effects. It is possible

1, The blood vessels regained filling when vegeta=
=ble acids ceased it, and that they only
regained to be tonics when ~~the best~~ porter,
Elixir of Vitriol and Bark were employed
with success. Or perhaps the efficacy of
the vegetables may depend upon the
feebleness and mildness of the Acid con=
=tained in the vegetables being more accom=
=modated to the excitability of the System,
than more active stimulants, or perhaps
they act according to Dr Scotts wholly by sup=
=plying the System with its natural, and
necessary portion of Oxygen.

The following means have
been found useful in preventing the
Scurvy.

1 Acids such as Oranges, Lemons, Sour
Krout, and a pleasant Sour Aliment called
Sowens made by evaporating the Water
in which Oatmeal, has fermented.

2 The daily use of fermented liquors par-
-ticularly Cyders porter, ale & spruce beer.

3 the liberal use of Sugar in Diet. as a
Diet consisting exclusively of Sugar in
One instance, and of Molapes in Another,
have preserved Sailors for many months
from the Scurvy in Circumstances that
exposed to them to it.

4 Tea and Coffee as a part of diet. Capt:
Forrest in the history of his Voyages in the
Indies, tells us he saw no Scurvy where these
Articles were used in Diet. The Scurvy rarely
attacks our American Sailors on their returns

V of Calcutta recommends of mode of
preparing salt meat for the table which
renders it
~~is~~ both pleasant and antiscorbutic.

It is to cut into slices, and wash them
in fresh water, and afterwards to ~~p~~ inter-
=pose them between layers of Jama-
=rinds for a few days.

(t) from China ~~India~~, from the plentiful use of more fresh tea on their homeward than ~~passages~~ Outward passages.

5 The use of bread, instead of biscuit.

6 The use of animal food previously seperated from the bone before it is salted. In this way the flesh is kept from being tainted by the bone, while from not partaking of the antiseptic quality of the salt is disposed to become putrid, and then to ~~taint~~ arise a putrid humour upon the Contiguous flesh. This mode of preserving flesh is recommended by Capt: Forrest. Dr Hunter V

To these preventives should be added Cleanliness, flannel worne next to the

Skin, sleeping in an open & high situation,
cheerfulness, ~~and~~ the occasional use of
Bark, and above all avoiding all its ~~the~~
remote and exciting Causes. ——

us

Of the Hydrophobic State of fever.

Your will find an Account of this state of fever in Dr Abbott's excellent treatise upon fevers. It occured in two cases of the yellow fever in the year 1793. I saw a Case of it in the Autumn of 1809 in a young Gentleman of this city. He had long been afflicted with the nervous and phrenitic predispositions. His disease suddenly apeared ~~with two~~ ~~marks of Symptoms of Derangement~~, all the Symptoms of Hydrophobia except the Dread of water which is frequently absent in it. His ~~blood~~ pulse was active. I bled, purged, and blistered him, and thus cured him in a few days.

V Webster describes an epidemic fever
in Germany brought on by bad
grain in which Convulsions were
a General Symptom.

The Anemorhagic State of fevers will be noticed when we come to treat of the diseases of women.

Of the Convulsive State of fevers

Fevers from all their Causes are sometimes thrown upon the Muscles, and thus bring on general and partial Convulsions. Children are most subject to them, but they sometimes occur in Adults in Malignant fevers. The Tetanus is now & then a Symptom of primary fevers. Dr Jno Hunter says it often accompanies the bilious fevers of Jamaica. Isst and: Ellicott informed me that he had once seen it accompany the Autumnal fever of our Country in a Company of Surveyors in the frontiers of

Pennsylvania. I have seen several instances
of it in this City. The Epilepsy ~~is~~ is
sometimes a Symptom of fever, that is
~~persons subject to it have most~~ Convulsions
are excited in its incipient stages, for in this
only, Epilepsy differs from Convulsions
Convulsions of fevers. There is sometimes
such a predisposition to convulsive motions
in fevers that the least noise, or the
slightest motion, or even the touch of
a hand excites them. I attended a Capt:
Taylor in the yellow fever of 1798 who
was convulsed, but without the loss of his
reason if he only turned his head around
to look at one when I entered his door.
His muscles were composed only

When he lay on his back with his arms
by his sides more like a Corpse, than a
sick man. In the same year I attended
a young woman who was convulsed in
the same way by the opening of a door, by
any taking hold of her upon to feel her
pulse, and even by the sound of my
Voice when I spoke to her.

I exclude from the Convulsive state
of fever, the Convulsions which often occur
in the close of fevers of all kinds, espcially
in such as affect the brain.

The Remedies for this state of fever
should be regulated by the state of the pulse,
and the Character of the fever of which the
Convulsions are a Symptom. With these
remedies should be combined Asafatida,

V Dr Sydenham and Dr Willis describe
a fever in the year 1676 in which
this Symptom generally attended.

X.

Oil of amber, Laudanum & such other Medicines as are usually employed in Nervous Diseases.

Of the Hysterical & Hypochondriacal States of fever.

Symptoms of both these states of the Nervous System often blend themselves with fever. In the Hypochondriacal, the brain is affected, and the patient labours under a constant fear of death accompanied with anxious apprehensions of his disease and danger. In the hysterical state of fever, the Nerves are affected with preternatural mobility, which discovers itself in tears, pale Urine, and globus and clavis hystericus.

The Remedies for this state of fever should be the same as for the fever with

which hysterical Symptoms blend them-
=selves. With these should be combined
the usual remedies for Hysteria.

Great Care should be taken not to be
ceived by the Symptoms of Hysteria when
they blend themselves with fever. This can-
=tion will be the more necessary from their
predominance in apparent force, & in
number, over the common Symptoms of
fever. The pulse, the season, and the rag-
-ing Epidemic should be our Guides in all
such complicated fevers.

I was once called to a Lady in this city
in consultation with a Physician of some
note ~~in bed~~ during the prevalence of the yellow
fever of 1798. ~~He introduced the~~ She had been
subject to the hysteria, and hysterical Symp-
=toms predominated in her case. The
Physician had prescribed Asafetida only

y from her. ~~She~~ I perceived at once that her hysterical symptoms were excited by the prevailing epidemic, and advised copi-
ous bleeding and purging ~~which had been~~ in her case
more
Her disease was rendered ~~late~~ dangerous and tedious by the loss of a day in which the ~~sick~~ sick nothing but medicines for Hysteria. Thirteen bleedings were necessary to cure her. ~~The~~ Her first physician was a man of knowledge, ~~and~~ but so prejudiced upon the subject of the Yellow fever, that with the eyes of an Argus he could not have seen it unless he could distinctly trace it to an West India Ship, or to some source of supposed Contagion.

V They are sometimes the effects of the heating regimen. They have lapsed within the last twenty or thirty years in consequence of cordials & stimulants having yielded to cool Air & Depleting remedies in the treatment of fevers.

Of the Cutaneous State of fevers

This State of fever is distinguished from the eruptive, by the eruptions being fugitive, partial, attended with itching, or great heat upon the skin. They are sometimes elevated above the skin in which case, they are called ~~Papulæ~~ Nettle rash - sometimes they appear in small pimples when they are called prickly heat, and now and then they appear in small pustles resembling the small pox.

The Remedies for this State of fever are the same as for the fevers of which the eruptions are Symptoms. It will be unsafe to use repellents to the eruptions. They lessen the danger of all fevers.

I have suspected the Leprosy to be extraordinary form of ~~fever~~ malignant fever. It prevailed formerly in Countries subject to the plague, and has disappeared with it. ~~But more of this hereafter.~~ It still prevails

2 in Egypt, and what is very remarkable
the plague seldom prevails where that foul
emption upon the skin is common.
It appears to be a fever suffocated in the
skin. But more of this hereafter.